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☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the heart and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that all paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank o Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteeen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws in force preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have had a great many silly rumors in town the past few days regarding the Mexican question. The town has been daily agitated by a report that the government had called upon this State for fifteen thousand volunteers, and, singular to say, this absurd rumor was believed by many, and Rhuematism, stiff arms, legs, &c., diseases that were prevalent in the days of conscription, at once became alarmingly on the increase. Near on to this came also a report that General Sheridan, in command of our forces on the Rio Grande, had a fight. This is also incorrect. He would like to have a brush with the French troops, no doubt, from the entiments he has expressed, and with which we concur.—He said in a letter to a meeting held in New York, lately:

"There is no use to beat around the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent government to that Republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done till this takes place. The advent of Maximillian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of Maximillian's army would throw down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French influence is governed by sheer impudence."

But unfortunately for the practice of this, the great cavalry leader is held by the bridle by the heavy hand of the government which enjoin him to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any form of intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President Jaurez continues to be recognized as the chief.

General Sheridan will, therefore, in obedience to these instructions be forced to hold his war horse in, some day perhaps his sword will follow in the same pathes, marked by the ancient blade of Cortez and his followers. We will yet see the banner of our country wave over the palaces of Montezuma.

The attention of South America is called to the Mexican question also and we find that the natural result of the aggressions of Napolean and Maximillian in Mexico is the formation of a defensive treaty betwsen the South American States. The treaty was made on the 23d of June last, between the States of Salvador, Bolivia, Columbia, Chile, Ecquador, Peru and Venezuela, and is binding for fifteen years. The exchange of the ratifications are to take place within two years, or sooner if possible. By the terms of the treaty the several States become united for the special purpose of a common defence against foreign intervention in the affairs of either, and each binding itself to non-intercourse with any nation attacking either of them. This is the natural fruit of French intervention in Mexico, and threatens to lose to France all her commerce with the Southern American States.

By the time that Napoleon is through with this matter, he will regret the hour that he ever attempted to seize a foothold on the American continent, and Maximillian will wish himself a thousand times at home in Austria. The Republic of the United States can have no sister neighboring State not a Republic, for the interests of the world demands, that sooner or later, the Mexican Empire must be merged in this, or at least that the Republic of Mexico shall be secured from dangers, without and within.

The people generally throughout the country would be delighted to see the Monroe doctrine enforced and we hope that it will be enforced at the earliest possible moment.

We are indebted to H. H. Helper, for the subjoined decision, which will doubtless prove of interest to many of our readers. We expect to keep our readers posted on all matters pertaining to the collection of taxes and requirements of the Internal Revenue Law.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue.
Washington, July 30, 1865.

Decision in Reference to Bill Heads Printed, Printed Cards, and Printed Circulars.

The act of June 20, under the 94th section, provides that on bill heads printed, printed cards, and printed circulars, a duty, of 5 per centum shall be levied, assessed, and collected.

As the law is particular in enumerating these three different kinds or specimens of job printing, without reference to any other, the inference is clear that all articles of job printing not included under either the head of bill heads, cards, or circulars, are exempt from tax.

Bill heads can refer only to the printed headings used by merchants, manufacturers, and others in rendering accounts of goods or services, &c., and does not refer to printed headings of official or other letter paper.

Printed cards include cards of business and cards of civility, railway tickets and checks, tickets for theatres, concerts, exhibition, shows, &c., whether printed on pasteboard, card board, card paper, or any other king of paper.

Printed circulars include not only circulars intended to be sent through the mails, but also printed notices, programmes, posters, &c., whether circulated through the mail or by carriers, or posted upon the streets, highways, in stores, hotels, inns, or taverns, or in any other public place.

More Dead.

The following is a list of North Carolina soldiers who have died at Jackson Hospital Richmonp. from 1st April to 31st July last inclusive.

First N. C. Regt—J Owens, B. A. Godwin.
Scoond—J. J. Francis, J. M. Carver, R. Osborne.
Third—W. H. Parrish.
Sixth—J. A. Robertson.
Tenth—W. F. Marshy, T. B. Rudden.
Eleventh—W. J. Todd, (musician) J. J. West John Land.
Twelfth—J. Huff.
Eighteenth—P. Daniel.
Twentieth—G. Corney. S. A. Sims.
Twenty first—W. Fulton, H. Bradly, J. S. Coltrain, J. Moore.
Twenty-second—B. Gray, W. B. Canby.
Twenty-fourth—R. A. Johnson.
Twenty sixth—Thomas Silly, J. H. Young.
Twenty seventh—J. J. Bradbury.
Twenty-eighth—F. Johnson, Charles McCollum.
Thirtieth—G. C. Bruce
Thirty-third—H. White.
Thirty fourth—R. R. Hill.
Thirty fifth—M. H. Goodman, G. G. Garrett.
Thirty sixth—A. Abernathy, R. Etheridge, S. Sykes.
Thirty-seventh—J. M. Ricks.
Fortieth—J. W. Powell, E. W. Davis, J. Q. Gratton.
Forty-first—John Eckord.
Forty-third—B. Williams.
Forthy fourth—R. Kissin, A. Grubbs.
Forty fifth—W. J. Powell, W. C. Bishop, Wm. Kelly.
Forty seventh—J. S. Tickle.
Forty eighth—C. Black, L. Bigger.
Forty ninth—W. H. Boyd, Jas. Carr.
Fifty second—D. B. Warren, F. Carlton.
Fifty fourth—B. Baker, A. Hutchins, C. Gray.
Fifty-fifth—R. J. Jones.
Fifty sixth—A. H. Picket, J. H. Rhew,
Fifty-seventh—J. Butler.
Second Battalion—J. H. McRae.
Third Cavalry—B. H. Sutherland.
Sixth Cavalry—A. D. Barnell.
A. G. Welderman, Lincoln county, N. Carolina.

A Gentleman Darkey.

The darkies are beginning to classify themselves. We saw one apply yesterday at the office of transportation for a ticket to Newbern, and upon the suggestion that instead of running from one point to another in the country, he should be industriously engaged in profitable labor, he said, "I'se a gentleman darkey—dar be some niggers, but I stand much 'pon my honor as any oder man. I expect to transport my family in provisions, and is a loyal refugee." It was enongh—he was instanter ticketed for Newbern on a "visit to his fadder and mammy."—*Raleigh Progress.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Lee has declined another tender of a farm made to him in Virginia.

The corn crop in Virginia is spoken of as being very promising.

A white woman was violated ot Evansville, Ind., by negroes, who attempted to murder her. The negroes were captured and jailed, but a crowd gathered, broke the jail and took them out and killed them with clubs and shot. They were afterwards hung up.

Thomas De Vane, a policeman of Wilmington, late a soldier in Lee's army, was assassinated in that city by persons unknown a few days since.

Col. W. B. Lowry, late of the Confederate army, is on trial at Houston, Texas, for assisting in pulling down the United States flag at Milican.

Gen: Wade Hampton is a candidate for the State Convention of South Carolina.

William and Mary college is to be reopened this fall. B. F. Ewell, a gentleman of high scholarship and large experience, is at the head of the faculty.

The mansion of Ex-Secretary Memminger in Charleston, is now used for a negro orphan asylum.

The wife of Paymaster Washington, U. S. Navy, was killed by a fall at Ferry Point, Norfolk County, a few days since.

A large amount of property has been seized for confiscation in Petersburg, Va.

One hundred and eight captured guns were sold at Furtress Monro, Friday, by order of the Secretary of War. The prices obtained averaged as follows: For cast iron guns, five-eigths cents per pound; for wrought iron guns, one and one sixteenth cents per pound; for brass pieces, twenty-nine cents per pound.

The President, Saturday, pardond Bishop Lynch of South Carolina now in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Cora A. Slocum, Ida Slocum and Mrs. Caroline A. S. Uphart, of New Orleans, were also pardoned. The confiscated estates of Mrs. Slocum was restored to her on the recommendation of General Butler.

Staunton River Bridge, on the Richmond & Danville R. R., has been washed away by the late heavy rains.

A man named Gwin brutally murdered his father and mother at Deertown a few days since. There seems to be a mania for murdering near relatives running through the country.

Nearly four thousand soldiers have been buried at Fortress Nonroe and vicinity. It is proposed to bury them all in Hampton Hospital cemetery and place a monument over them.

Gen. Grant at last accounts was in Quebec.

A new Presidential summer resort is to be provided in the vicinity of Washington.

The counsel of Mrs. Surratt secured $3,500 on her estate as their fees.

It has been decided in St. Mary's county Maryland, that the testimony of a negro cannot be taken against a white person. The Governor sustained the decision.

Hon. Jno. S. Pendleton of Culpepper, Va., announces himself a candidate for Congress for that district.

A soldier while on guard at Fort Lincoln, Washington, was struck and killed by lightning on the 6th inst.

Somewhat over one million two hundred thousand dollars has been lost, squandered or stolen from the Memphis Custom House. Mr. Jene Page has been arrested for complicity. It was generally thought he would be proven innocent.

A paroled soldier named Miller was lately hung by a mob at Tem Haute, Ind.

The State Treasury at Austin Texas, has been robbed of $30,000 in gold.

Col. Mulford U. S. agent of Exchange of Prisoners, is to be brevetted Maj. Gen. for his services.

Quincy Parrer has been appointed collector at Wilmington.

A Washington Dispatch says that imposing effort is being put forth to secure the influence of Lieut. Gen Grant, in behalf of the pardon by President Johnson, of a number of General Officers of the late confederate army, with every probability of success, as the distinguished military chief is known to favor a general policy as promises the earliest pacification.

The new Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met in Raleigh on the 10th inst, when R. W. Lassites was elected President, and Albert Johnson, Superintendent. Mr. Johnson was on the road twenty years.

W. F. Vass, was re-elected Treasurer.

T. J. Holt was chosen for the Road Master and Architect.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday, Aug. 8—5 P. M.

The steamer *Clara Clarita* has not been here since Saturday night, and we have no later news from Newfoundland than was brought by her. Nothing is known, consequently, as to whether the Great Eastern has arrived at Heart's Content with the Atlantic Cable or otherwise. The line to this point, the present Eastern limit of telegraphic communteation with the United States, will be kept open till midnight nightly in expectation of news from the great cable.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 8—830 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the *Clara Clarita*, which is confidently exprected to bring good news from the Atlantic cable. It may reasonably be inferred that the Great Eastern had not reached Heart's Content up to last evening, as the telegraph line through Newfoundland is supposed to be in working order.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday night, Aug.—12 o'clock.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*.

The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent of the 11th ult. says, that the French organs state that they will require 100,000 men to destroy the bands of Jaurists. The rising of the people daily takes larger dimensions. Reports of French successes are unfounded.

Gen. Alveres has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Yepalla, completely routing them, taking three pieces of artillery. Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the combined French and Imperial forces against Negrete, in the pass of Buena Vista. Cortinas reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoras, to Monterey.

The receipts of the government are somewhat revived by the French lottery, but the expenses are terribly increasing.

Ex-Minister Corwin has written a letter to Maximilian's Foreign Minister, from which some infer he will influence Mr. Seward to recognize the Emperor.

Negro License in Louisville.

Upon every hand we hear loud complaining that the negro servants in Louisville, instead of being a benefit, are a great nuisance. It is impossible to reprimand a negro without being threatened with Gen. Palmer. They say that the General has determined they shall not be imposed upon, and that they will work when they please; they leave your house when they please, and, while they stay there, they will do as they please. Now, we will not censure Gen. Palmer, for we do not believe that he has authorized negroes to use his authority to abuse or insult the gentlemen and ladies of our city, who hire them as house servants; but we will say, that, if there is any protection at all given to negroes to compel persons employing them to fulfill all contracts made with them by paying the sum agreed to for their services, whether they work or not, there should be protection enough given to our citizens to compell the negroes to fulfill their contracts; and if Gen. Palmer will not do what we see military authorities are doing in the extreme South, viz: compel the negroes to fulfill their obligations the citizens of Louisville should adopt their own measures to prevent worthless negroes from imposing upon them.

We know of many disgraceful cases of servants leaving their homes (we don't say masters, for we ourselves would not aspire to that proud title) and going to headquarters with complaints against ladies in whose employment they have been. And more than this; we know of negroes being protected and assisted by the guards on duty in the city in intimidating the ladies into paying them

LOCAL.

LAW AND ORDER.

We are pleased to see that law and order prevails through this section of the country.—The civil powers are busy maintaining peace and quiet and have but few occasions to call upon the military.

New School.

Mr. L. Brown has commenced the exercise of his male school, in the old school house.—Mr. B. is a regular graduate of one of the oldest colleges in Virginia; and will teach not only English but Latin, Greek and the higher branches of Mathematics.

We are again indebted to Mr. Joseph White, the worthy and energetic Express Agent, at this place, for a batch of late Richmond papers.

ARTEMUS WARD ON BOSTON.

Artemus thus writes to his "Dear Betsy" concerning his late business to the "Modern Athens:"

The winder of my room commands a exhileratin view of Coop's Hill, where Cotton Mather, the father of the Reformers and sich, lies berried. There is men even now who worship Cotton, and there is wimmen who wear him next their heart. But I don't weep for him. He's been dead too lengthy. I ain't going to be absurd. I like old Mr. Skillins, in our naborhood, who is ninety-six years of age, who gets drunk every 'lection day, and weeps bitterly because he hain't got no parents. He's a nice orphan, *he* is.

Bunker Hill is over yender in Charlestown. In 1775 a thrillin, drama was acted over there, and which the "Warren Combination" played star parts.

Old Mr. Fanuel is ded, but his Hall is still into full blarst. This is the Cradle in which the Goddess of Liberty was rocked, my Dear. The Goddess hasn't been very well durin' the past few year, and the num'ris quack doctors she called in didn't help her any; but the old gal's physicians now are men who understand their business, Major generally speakin', and I think the day is near when she'll be able to take her three meals a day, and sleep nights as comf'bly as in the old time.

The State House is filled with statesmen, but sum of 'm wear queer hats.—They buy 'm, I take it, of hatters who carry on hat stores down stairs in Dock Square, and whose hats is either ten years ahead of the prevailing stile, or ten years behind it—just as a intellectooal person sees fit to think about. I had the pleasure of talking with sevril members of the leglislatur. I told them the Eye of 1000 ages was onto we American people of to day. They seemed deeply impressed by the remarks, and wanted to know if I had seen the Grate Orgin?

Harvard College. This celebrated institootion of learlin' is pleasantly situated in the bar room of Parker's, in School street, and has poopils from all over the country.

I went over to Lexington yes'd'y. My boosum hove with sollim emotions. "& this," I said too a man who was drivin' a yoke of oxen, "this is where our revolutionary forefathers asserted their "independence and spilt their Blud. Classic ground."

"Wall," the man said, "it's good for white beans and potatoes, but as regards raisin' wheat, t'ain't worth a ——. But hav' you seen the Grate Orgin?"

I returned in the Hoss Cars, part way. A pooty girl in spectacles set near me, and was tellin' a young man how much he reminded her of a young man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon I meant to have allooded to the Grate Orgin in this letter, but I havn't seen it. Mr. Reevere, whose tavern I stopt at, informs me that it can be distinctly heerd through a smoked glass in his native town in New Hampshire, any clear day. But settin' the Grate Orgin aside (and indeed I don't think I heard it mentioned all the time I was there,) Boston is one of the grandest, sure footedest, clear-headest, comfortablest cities on the terrestrial globe.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m–63

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

20 ACERS of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

Aug. 14, 1865. 4t.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

LOST.

A physician's prescription pocket book, containing a small pair of scissors and some few valuable papers, was dropt between Dr. Summerrell's and the bridge over the Railroad, near Mr. Wm. Murphy's. Any person returning the same to Dr. J. J. Summerrell, will be suitable rewarded.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6 25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7 40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6,00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5,00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Raleigh 7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3 00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5 25 p m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4 30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eng. & Sup't.

(tf–67)

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,

Importers and Dealers In Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.

Oposite Hanover St.

Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd–64

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY MY house and lots, in the North Ward, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. The dwelling house contains eight rooms with all necessary out buildings.

Apply to

A. MYERS.

Salisbury, August 7, 1865. 6t–63

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience, of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use, For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c.. &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 84 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN BUILT Rockaway and Harness, $100 cash; can be seen at Mr. Wm. H. Smith's Shop. Mr. Smith will show it and receive the money.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 3:pd–65

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammers; also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m–65

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

New Goods, New Goods.

I HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST bringing with me a Stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters.

AND also a great variety of ladie's and gentlemen's wearing apparel,

Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self. Daily expected a general variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery and
Groceries.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8, 1865. tf–63

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m–61

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 8th And MAIN STS., Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assures the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any Frst Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD.
Proprietors.

August 7, 1865. 2wks-62.

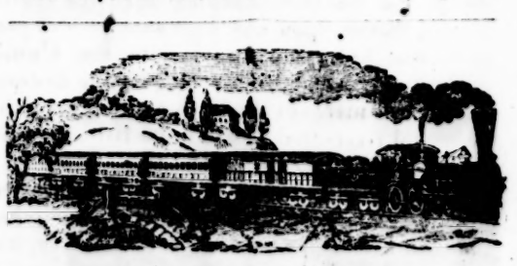
MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery.
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid.
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. 3y–63–



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865–2ot–63

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of illeginnce to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

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FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

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An Immense Circulation Determined on.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
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The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at - - - - - - - - -	$1 60

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
Six months - - - - - - - -	5 00

☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.

Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Lquare New York City.

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGABS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug. —53

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly eompleted his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all order with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS

and all other kinds of Blanks an

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good sty of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and so cits consignments of merchandize, country produc etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.